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CARCANI ADDRESSES RALLY ON PARTISAN ANNIVERSARY

AU121236 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 12 (ATA) -- Hundreds of people from the villages of the agricultural cooperatives "Deshmoret e Cepos" and "Partizani" young boys and girls in the city of Gjirokaster, etc., gathered in Kardhiq yesterday to mark the 42nd anniversary of the creation of "Asim Zeneli" partisan battalion.

Attending were also Comrade Adil Carcani member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Manxhar Binaj, first secretary of the district party committee and other comrades.

Wreaths were laid on the lapidary [as received] to this historic event.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, those present at the meeting were greeted by the member of the Central Committee of the Party Sali Dibra.

Then amidst the enthusiastic applause and acclamations of those present, Comrade Adil Carcani took the floor. He pointed out among the other things the brilliant patriotic and militant traditions of the people of Kardhiq area and of the districts of Gjirokaster, the uninterrupted struggles and efforts with arms in hand and pen for the freedom and independence of the country, the contribution rendered to the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution. Speaking of the figure and brillant deed of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, he stressed that with the name and deed of Comrade Enver are linked all the great historic victories of our people. In the glorious deed, in the ideas and immortal teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, Comrade Adil Carcani underlined, our people find the courage and inspiration to march always forward on the road of the socialist construction, under the leadership of the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. Then he spoke of the transformations made in every field of life, just as far and wide our country, in this region, too, and congratulated the cooperativists of the economies. "Deshmoret e Cepos" and "Partizani" specialised in stockraising for the overfullfilment of the plan of wheat production and the other achievements in the agricultural and livestock products.

In conclusion, Comrade Adil Carcani expressed the conviction of the Central Committee of the party and the first secretary of the CC of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia personally, that the people of this region and the whole people of the district of Ghirokaster, having as their compass the immortal teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, will work more mobilized to carry into effect all the targets of the revolutionary drive "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" and will always be in the van of the work to realise frontally all the tasks, just as the 12th plenum of the Central Committee of the party decided.

WORKERS' QUALIFICATIONS, REMUNERATION LINKED

AU111424 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian No 7, July 85 pp 50-58

[Fatbardha Shyti article: "Let Us View the Qualification of Working People From the Aspect of Perfecting the Distribution of the Social Product"]

[Excerpt] The present stage in our socioeconomic development, the construction of the material and technical base of socialism, the deepening of the technological and scien-

tific revolution, total reliance on our own forces, and the constuction of new industrial and agricultural projects require people with a sound Marxist-Leninist outlook, cultural training, and a high technical and professional standard. Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that "the intensive development of the economy and culture, the increased application of advanced knowledge and technology, the task of raising productivity and quality, the task of ensuring greater profitability and efficiency in production, and the general prospects of the country's future development require a further elevation of the educational and cultural standard, the mastering of science and know-how by our people." (Footnote) (Enver Hoxha: "Report to the Eighth AWP Congress," p 130)

It has been and continues to be a characteristic feature of this process in our country that its development has been and continues to be in confromity with the general political and ideological line of the party, and that it has corresponded and continues to correspond with the tasks set out at every stage of the country's socialist construction. In the course of the struggle and efforts to build the socialist society, our working people have increased numerically, have developed from an ideological, political, and educational viewpoint, and have raised their professional standard. The development of science and knowledge has been viewed as a broad process in which the work to perfect the material elements of production has been harmonized with the work to raise the educational and the technological-scientific standard of the working people. Consequently, the number of working people with higher-and medium-level qualifications has increased, and the discrepancy between the degree of qualification of the working people and the average category of the work and processes to be carried out has been mitigated, which has resulted directly in raising labor productivity and in fulfilling the other plan indicators. It is a fact that inthose places where there are people with a higher degree of qualification, a broad interest in scientific knowledge, a searching spirit, and practical abilities, the results in increasing production and in raising its qualitative indicators have been higher, internal reserves have been better utilized, and economic efficiency has risen constantly.

The problems pertaining to qualification have a profound ideopolitical and socioeconomic essence. They are also directly related to important question pertaining to the party's policy in the field of distributing the social product, in the form of both personal and social product, as well as the necessary proportions to be established between increased labor productivity and the average wage of the working people, and so forth. It is partly for this reason that the party has instructed and still continues to instruct that the problems of the qualification of the working people must be considered in all earnestness, and in their entire breadth and complexity, and that all manifestations of one-sidness, and of a mechanical treatment and superficiality in these questions must be opposed as harmful.

As a result of the work carried out by the party to examine the problems of technological progress, of the elevation of the general educational and cultural standard of the workers, the tempering of their revolutionary consciousness, and the creation of other socioeconomic conditions, the socialist sytem of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of the work done has also been perfected step by step, and the proportions between higher, medium, and lower wages have been gradually narrowed. A close link has thus been established between the work done to raise the educational standard and the degree of qualification of the working people, on the one hand, and the efforts made by the working people to master technological and scientific knowledge and to implement these in production, on the other.

The achievements in this field are good, but the present stage of the country's socio-economic development has also raised problems that require a correct solution. When we examine these questions from both their current and future socioeconomic aspect, the task is posed that perfecting the work of raising the qualifications of the working people should also aim at attaining some important objectives: First, the qualification of the working people should also be closely linked with the demands of the law of distrubition according to the quantity and quality of the work done, providing society with the possibility of tightening its control over the quantity of work and the remuneration of every individual. Second, the qualification of the working people should correspond better with the needs of the dynamic development of society and should serve as a powerful means of raising social production. Third, the qualification of the working people should rest more strongly on sound scientific foundations in order to establish a better harmony than hitherto existed between the personal and social interests, giving priority to the latter.

One of the demands of the law of distribution according to work is that qualified work should be remunerated more than unqualified work, as an absolute necessity for stimulating the technological-professional training of the working people and for developing technological and scientific progress.

The more perfect and real the qualifications of the working people are, the better is the socialist principle of "equal pay for equal work" implemented. The higher the degree of qualification of the working people is, the more efficiently are the conditions for the gradual narrowing of the differences between mental and physical work being created, and all the more are the differences between the incomes of working people, the differentials between higher, medium, and lower wages being narrowed. The raised qualification of the working people therefore assumes particular economic, as well as political, ideological, and social importance.

2. The present stage of the intensive development of production of our socialist economy, particularly in the conditions where the process of technological and scientific progress is being deepened, raises the need to further master technological and scientific knowledge, as well as the need to combine the personal category of the working people with the category of the workplace and work processes.

In addition to investments and comprehensive work to consolidate the material and technical base of production, earnest efforts have been and continue to be made to train and to raise the degree of qualification of the working people as a whole, particularly those in material production. Consequently, as a result of the work done by the party, the personal category of workers' qualification has been raised. For example: In 1983 the average qualification category of the working people reached 3.8, compared with 2.9 in 1976, while the average qualification for cooperativists was raised from 1.77 to 2.5. Further measures are being implemented in all economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives to further raise -- both for the present and for the futur -- the degree of qualification of the working people in conformity with the categorization of work processes and workplaces. These questions have seriously preoccupied and continue to preoccupy the attention of the party organizations and their instruments. Results are appearing continuously, particularly with regard to the number of new professions and specializations.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO 'TREATY NOW' MOVEMENT

AU121323 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Aug 85 p 1

[BTA report: "The Path of Peace and Mutually Advantageous Cooperation -- the Only Correct Path. Greetings Message From Comrade Todor Zhivkov"]

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent the following greetings message to the Oslo meeting of the "Treaty Now" movement.

On behalf of the State Council and the Bulgarian Government and on my own behalf I greet most cordially the participants in the meeting of the "Treaty Now" movement.

Your movement has attracted the Bulgarian public's attention with its insistent call for the conclusion of a treaty establishing a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. This goal is close to the hearts of, and understandable to the peoples of our region, where the idea of transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons is enjoying growing support. The meeting of government experts from Balkan countries, held in Athens in January-February 1984, was an important step toward its affirmation. The Bulgarian People's Republic has done and will continue to do everything within its power to resolve the issues pertaining to the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

We are convinced that the implementation of the initiatives for nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and the Balkans and for the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor along the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in central Europe, and also the unilateral moratorium recently proclaimed by the USSR on all nuclear tests until the end of 1985 and its readiness to extend the moratorium provided the United States does the same, constitute steps of exceptional significance for freeing the European Continent of nuclear weapons and for liquidating these weapons all over the world.

The development of the international situation and of the situation on the European Continent in particular are a clear demonstration of the desire of the most reactionary imperialist ruling circles to change the military-strategic equilibrium to their advantage by extending the arms race to outer space. This must not be allowed because it would mean an intensification of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe that would be fatal for the fate of civilization. This is why it is more necessary now than ever before to step up the struggle against the nuclear threat; this is why there is no more important task now than ensuring that people of good will, regardless of their political beliefs, social position, or religious affiliation, struggle wholeheartedly to avert the danger of thermonuclear war. The role and efforts by the "Treaty Now" movement in this respect are highly noble.

In these days, at the time of the 40th anniversary of the use of atomic weapons against Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the recent conclusion of the jubilee meeting devoted to the 10th anniversary of the signing of the historical Final Act in Helsinki, mankind is becoming increasingly aware that the only sensible path to the future in the nuclear age is the path of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation, of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The Oslo forum is a vivid example of this path, which is the only correct one, and of the positive trends in today's international development.

Accept my sincere wishes for further success by your movement for the sake of life on the planet and of lasting peace in the world.

GDR CONSTRUCTION MINISTER MEETS WITH STOICHKOV

AU121326 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] On 12 August Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction and territorial settlement organization, received Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, who is visiting Bulgaria. They discussed issues related to exchanging experiences in implementing the plan of capital construction, the organization of construction automation and the application of robots, and matters of construction production. Joint work in the area of scientific-technological cooperation within the CEMA framework was also discussed.

BALEV MEETS WITH SPD PRESIDIUM MEMBER

AU121207 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Aug 85 p 6

[BTA report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Varna, 7 Aug -- Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met here today Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the SPD who is on vacation in our country.

During the conversation information was exchanged on the activities of the BCP and SPD, and a wide range of current international problems was reviewed. It was noted that contacts between the two parties are developing in the interest of peace, understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the FRG.

The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of frankness.

BALEV RECEIVES PCI OFFICIAL MINUCCI

AU121326 Sofia BTA in English 1040 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Varna, August 12 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, met with Mr Adalberto Minucci, member of the leadership and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, who is vacationing here.

In a sincere and comradely atmosphere they briefed each other on the work of the two parties and exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation and the communist movement. They reiterated the common desire of the BCP and the Italian Communist Party to promote their contacts for the sake of the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, in the interest of friendship between the Bulgarian and the Italian peoples, of the fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and Italy.

STANISHEV MEETS INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

AU051259 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received Nilam Radzhasekkhara Redi, member of the Central Executive Committee and secretary of the Indian Communist Party National Council, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, they briefed one another on the tasks being resolved by the two parties at the present stage. Some topical problems of the international communist movement and today's international situation were also discussed, and total unity of views was ascertained on all issues. The two fraternal parties' reciprocal readiness to develop and strengthen their ties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was reaffirmed during the conversation.

Konstantin Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT -- President Husni Mubarak of Egypt received Velichko Enchev, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Cairo, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 Jul 85 AU]

PRESS DEPARTMENT CONSULTATIONS -- Consultations between the Press Department of Bulgaria's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Culture and Press Department of Romania's Ministry of Foreign Affairs were held in Sofia 23-25 July. A review of the results from cooperation so far was made during the talks. Measures for the further deepening and expansion of cooperation were planned. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 Jul 85 AU]

CHNOUPEK ARTICLE VIEWS HELSINKI FINAL ACT

AU070601 Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech and Slovak No 7/8, Signed to Press 7 Jun 85

[Engineer Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR foreign minister, Prague: "Ten Years of the Helsinki Final Act"; Article Written in Czech.]

[Text] On 1 August, 10 years will have passed since the day when, at a meeting of highest representatives of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada in Helsinki, one of the most important international political documents of the present -- the CSCE Final Act -- was solemnly signed and became effective. Applying the criteria of historical research, 10 years is not a long period. However, when applying the yardsticks of the present dynamism of international developments it is certainly a period that matters. It is no doubt long enough to be able to assess the impact of its results on the life of our continent.

"As so many times before, Europe has once again found itself at a crossroads of history," Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, said from the rostrum of the Helsinki conference. "In the face of our knowledge of the dangers in past development, and knowing that peace is a necessary prerequisite for using the accomplishments of science and technology for improving the lives of nations, the realization is increasingly gaining ground that in the nuclear age there is no other sensible alternative in mutual relations among states but peaceful coexistence. These are the main motives that have prompted us in Europe to embark upon the path to seek an answer to the question of how to assert and develop that which units us, rather than that which divides us, and how to eliminate wars from the life of society." (Footnote 1) (Husak, G: "Speeches and Articles. August 1974-April 1976"; Prague, Svoboda Publishing House 1977, pp 293-294).

Indeed, the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act reminds us anew of its most important outcome. The highest representatives of 33 European countries, the United States, and Canda formulated and affirmed in Helsinki truly fundamental principles for relations among European states, using as a basis the existing European territorial and political realities. The fact that this happened unanimously is of great importance; it faithfully reflects the longing of the peoples of our continent for a life of peace and security.

For the first time in its history our continent thus seized a historicl chance to establish realistic conditions for peaceful cooperation among all states, regardless of existing political, economic, ideological, and social differences. The intensively growing awareness of the possibility and necessity of living side-by-side without confrontation, tension, and a constant threat of war did not, and does not, reflect just the practical needs of contemporary Europe; in this awareness also rests great hopes for the future of Europe and it serves as an example for other continents and world regions.

The Final Act solemnly enshrines the commitment to preserve peace, security, and justice and to continuously support the development of friendly relations and cooperation. To give weight to these words the Final Act also unanimously acknowledges that this "commitment," which reflects the interests and hopes of peoples, represents for every participating state an obligation now and in the future, enhanced by experiences of the past. (Footnote 2) ("Documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Helsinki 1975,"; Prague, Svoboda Publishing House 1975.

The states that participated in the Helsinki conference demonstrated wisdom and prudence when they declared in the Final Act that they are "mindful of their shared history" and acknowledged that the "existence of common features in their traditions and values can help them develop their relations." The highest representatives of the signatory states declared that they wish to "seek, taking fully into consideration the individuality and diversity of their positions and views, possibilities of joining their efforts with the aim of overcoming distrust and enhancing confidence, resolving problems that separate them, and cooperating in the interest of mankind." They stressed their conviction that it is necessary to "exert efforts for the process of relaxation of tension, to become continuous, increasingly viable, all-encompassing, and universal in scope." (Footnote 3) (Ibid, p 9)

All these declarations by the participants in the all-European conference, all the manifestations of goodwill, and all the expressions of responsibility for the future that are stated in the document would, of course, not be of much importance if the which matter were restricted just to them. In reality, however, the Final Act goes much further than that.

Its political gist is a detailed political and legal foundation of European peace. It amounts to a declaration of principles that the participating states in the conference pledged to observe in all their mutual relations, regardless of their political, economic, and social systems, their size, geographical location, and level of economic development. The Final Act established concrete directions and forms of cooperation among all participating states in the conference in the political sphere, in enhancing trust, in the area of economic and scientific-technological contacts, and in humanitarian and other spheres. It outlined the framework for the further continuation of the all-European dialogue and established a mechanism for the further convening of all-European meetings.

However, to achieve the convening of the all-European conference and, in particular, the formulation of its Final Act was by no means easy. After all, it was necessary to bridge and simultaneously codify the process that brought the 'cold war' era and its afterpains to an end and that marked embarkation upon the era of easing international tension. It must be said that it was primarily the quantitative and qualitative changes in the worldwide correlation of class forces in all its aspects -- from the political up to the military aspect -- which the representatives of the ruling circles in the West could not afford to ignore. Let us recall that it was precisely in the sixties and the beginning of the seventies that the military mechanism of imperialism, in particular, proved to be a far from omnipotent and universal means of dealing with international problems. The very fact that strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO came about objectively compelled the representatives of the West to realize that the countries of socialism cannot be spoken to "from a position of strength" but, on the contrary, that it is necessary to respect their active influence on the course of events, their undeniable successes, and the great international prestige enjoyed by their foreign policy of peace. It was precisely their constructive initiative and perseverance in asserting the peaceful reconstruction of Europe -- from the first proposals for convening an all-European conference, made as early as January 1956 at a session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Prague, up to concretization of these proposals at the beginning of the seventies -- that met with resonses in the West European public and among realistic political circles in a number of capitalist countries. This was also the time of the growing activation of peace, democratic, and progressive movements in the West. Simultaneously, this was the time of the growing role of young developing countries, of the steadily increasing authority of the movement of nonaligned countries in international life. At the same time, the general crisis of capitalism continued to deepen and its irreconcilable antagonisms were coming to a head.

This inevitably had its impact on the exacerbation of social conflicts and on the rejection of feverish armament and the policy of confrontation with the socialist countries, a policy which -- in glaring contrast to the growing profits of the military-industrial complex -- was becoming an increasingly heavy burden on the shoulders of ordinary taxpayers.

Step-by-step, the ideas of the peace program of the 24th CPSU Congress were thus successfully gaining ground, ideas which were adopted as their own also by other fraternal communist and workers parties and socialist countries, including the CPCZ and the CSSR. A beginning was made in implementing the content of the term detente and a steadily growing number of representatives of nonsocialist states were successfully persuaded that the actual meaning of this term is, above all, to overcome the "cold war" and effect a transition to normal, equal relations among states. Detente is the readiness to deal with divergent views and disputes not by force, threats, and sabre-rattling, but by peaceful means, at the conference table. Detente means a certain trust and the art of reciprocally considering legitimate interests.

A reliable basis for the Helsinki conference was thus established, both in the sphere of international politics and in the sphere of international law. For example, a number of multilateral international agreements designed to contribute to peace, security, and cooperation had existed prior to the Helsinki Final Act, the most important of them being the UN Charter. It must be noted that practically all states that participated in the all-European conference are members of the UN. Speaking in the name of all nations, the UN Charter set forth as the practical goal of international relations and world politics the historically most important task -- "to save future generations from the scourge of war, which has twice in our lifetime brought mankind unspeakable hardships." (Footnote 4) ("Documents for the Study of International Law and Politics," Vol. 1; Prague, Publishing House of Political Literature 1963, p 136). The UN Charter determined the foundations of peaceful relations among states and international actions to be taken to prevent acts of aggression. It outlined the most important directions of cooperation among states in the interest of the economic and social progress of nations.

In the documents of the Helsinki conference it was also possible to make successful use of a number of very good experiences gained in solving relations between individual European states on a bilateral basis. As is known, in most cases these solutions were reached in the decade immediately preceding the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. Some of them -- for example, the treaties of the USSR, PPR, CSSR, and GDR with the FRG -- went down in the annals as highly important and, literally, irreplaceable landmarks in asserting the foundations of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborly relations on the European Continent. They also became landmarks by firmly establishing the inviolability of borders resulting from World War II and the postwar development. Today, in particular, looking back over time it is necessary to realize the enormous significance of the impact of the positive turnabout that occurred at that time in relations between the USSR and the United States, of the signing of SALT I and other Soviet-American documents, on the formation of peaceful interstate relations.

It is thus possible to state that the adoption of the Final Act marked the continuation of a historical process of the shaping of a solid structure of peaceful interstate relations in Europe. Yet it was more than mere continuation, it marked a qualitatively higher stage, a stage inseparably linked with the lessening of international tension and with the recognition that detente is the only sensible policy for states in our century.

In this context it is essential to stress the significance of the commitment adopted by all signatory states at the very end of the text of the Final Act.

This commitment was that their highest representatives, "mindful of the political significance which they ascribe to the results of the conference, declare their resolve to act in harmony with the provisions of this document." (Footnote 5) ("Documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Helsinki 1975"; Prague, Svoboda Publishing House 1975, p 81) It might be said that it is precisely this that is new, that was introduced into the life of European nations and into relations among states in Europe 10 years ago. Nothing similar had existed in the history of international relations prior to this.

However, it is one thing to reach agreement on and enshrine in a document highly effective and constructive political commitments of states; it is quite a different thing to implement these commitments. It was this that became the first test of the viability and vitality of the Final Act. The past 10 years have undeniably shown that the Final Act has undoubtedly passed this test. On the basis of its observance, relations among European states have taken an upward trend. Political contacts and relations among European states have greatly expanded and intensified, which has contributed to a better reciprocal knowledge and understanding of the policy, interests, aspirations, and concerns of every state.

However, at the same time it is necessary to bear in mind that we had no illusions that developments after the conclusion of the meeting of representatives of the 35 signatory states in the Finnish capital would be easy. We have always drawn attention to the fact that in the process of detente there can be high and low tides, and that its outright enemies have never given up their absurd vision of the ebb becoming a stable and permanent phenomenon. Only a short time had passed since the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki before some people were again making it their goal to misuse detente to launch a number of attacks on socialism, on the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and on the interests of the majority of the inhabitants of Europe and other parts of the world. While at the beginning they were "only" trying to remove individual aspects of the Helsinki documents from their context, later -- especially at the beginning of the eighties -- they launched a counteroffensive against detente as a whole.

These forces are headed by the interests of militarist circles, particularly those of the American military-industrial complex. Acting on its instigation, imperialism continues to adhere to the utterly unrealistic, yet highly hazardous policy aimed at gaining a position of domination in the world. Therefore, it has not given up attempts to achieve military-strategic supremacy. It is starting ever new rounds of the arms race, which it would like to carry even into space. It continues to strive to destabilize relations among states with different social systems. It is escalating attacks and psychological warfare against everyone who is not willing to yield to it. Some of its representatives are quite outspoken about this, as is borne out by their calls for a crusade against communism and socialism. No wonder that thereby they have objectively encouraged revanchist tendencies, tendencies that seek to change everything that was achieved at the conference of Yalta and Potsdam and in Helsinki itself. They would like to dictate what sort of a political regime everyone should have. They exert systematic pressure on other sovereign countries. They intensify subversive ideological struggle. They continue to apply a so-called differentiated policy aimed at upsetting the unity of the countries of the socialist community.

These and other negative steps by the West's most reactionary forces are telling evidence of the fact that the Helsinki accords have really undergone a demanding test of firmness in a deteriorated international situation. The development always takes too complicated paths for us to be able, in moments of aggravated international relations, to accurately determine where each of them will lead. On the other hand, however -- and this despite the still alarming situation -- it is absolutely obvious that the agreements contained in the document approved in Helsinki have passed the test of strength.

This is because the majority of the participating states are objectively interested in the process of security and cooperation in Europe and are vitally interested in its continuation. The Final Act has lost nothing of its importance. It continues to be the example of how it is possible to establish peaceful and cooperative international relations, provided one proceeds from the principle of equality and equal security and from realities that have come into being in the world. It proves that the success of these relations will always be guaranteed when no one strives for any priviliges but, on the contrary, when all without exception are searching for mutually acceptable solutions and agreements. Nations as well as responsible representatives still have vividily in their minds the valuable findings and profound experience of the seventies when, under new historical conditions, one laid down solid political, legal, and ethical-psychological foundations for cooperation among the countries of the two social systems. It is possible to present a series of concrete proofs to affirm this truth.

Expressing these in general terms shows that after the period when dialogue was interrupted, a matter that caused the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, political contacts among European states at all levels -- from the highest down to the working level -- have again been gradually reestablished. Despite the fact that across the ocean they tried all they could to undermine the normal economic, scientific-technological, and cultural relations between the West European and East European states, these relations are developing in a natural manner. With a negligible exception, the Western countries were unwilling to be subordinate to Washington's absurd demand to boycott or impose various embargoes on the USSR and its allies. Europe can also show other positive things in its balance sheet. There are, for example, some measures aimed at creating trust in the military sphere that to a certain extent objectively contribute to an overall improvement of the political atmosphere in Europe. The Madrid meeting was successfully concluded 2 years ago, a meeting which resulted in the mandate for the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, which began in Stockholm in 1984. In recent years there has been a further development in economic and scientific-technological contacts among European states -- also among states belonging to different social systems -- that have been aquiring an increasingly long-term character. Deepening of cultural contacts among the European nations contributes to their mutual spiritual enrichment. The exchange of information is being expanded, and contacts between people are increasing.

And what has this period of the policy of detente yielded for the CSSR? And how, in return, has the CSSR helped to strengthen it by positively developing bilateral relations with countries having differnet social systems?

First of all, one must stress that only in conditions of detente was it possible to arrive at a peaceful reconstruction of conditions in central Europe and, above all, to normalize relations with the FRG. The successful visit by the head of our state to the FRG in April 1978 and the joint declaration signed there by G. Husak and H. Schmidt constitute a basis for bilaterally beneficial cooperation, as well as for stabilizing and deepining the policy of detente in central Europe and on the entire continent. Only in conditions of detente was it possible also to normalize our relations and expand peaceful cooperation with Austria and bring about the mutual visits by the two countries' presidents.

Further, it would be possible to describe in detail how the development of the CSSR's mutual relations with other capitalist states has progressed, and also ponder some specific aspects of the individual relations, for example, with France, Finland, Spain, Cyprus, Belgium, Greece, Denmark, Turkey, Norway, Iceland, Portugal, Canada, and of late also with Great Britain, Italy, Sweden, and other countries.

However, we are not interested in a detailed enumeration, but in the decisive ascertainment that in the past 10 years Czechoslovak foreign policy has proved also in the sphere of relations with developed capitalist states its adherence to principles, its initiative, and its success. In fact, there is no doubt that positive results were achieved in mutual relations with all signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act, even though there were some gyrations and persisting problems, for which, however, the CSSR is not to blame, as attested to by the still unfavorable state of relations between the CSSR and the United States.

Proceeding consistently from our enduring endeavor for peace, this fundamental constant of Czechoslovak foreign policy, we fully support all initatives aimed at reviving and expanding dialogue and further developing the tried-and-true practice of various forms of bilateral as well as multilateral international contacts, meetings, and get-togethers at all levels. We have the best experience with that method, and we intend to actively continue them. For example, in connection with the preparations of the Madrid meeting alone our diplomat had political consultations with practically all participants.

The system on political consultations has become a new phenomenon in the sphere of international relations. The CSSR and its government have actively joined it. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government adopted resolutions concentrating, above all, on the development of the political results of the Helsinki conference. The resolution of the federal government includes 87 points, that contain principled measures in the sphere of economic cooperation, tourism, environmental protection, humanitarian issues, information, and health care problems.

Our country can produce a positive balance sheet also in the so-called Second Basket in the sphere of economy, science and technology, and environment. It had created and is creating all conditions for their realization, including the corresponding contractual-legal prerequisites. A number of bilateral and multilateral agreements exist for this reason. From the sphere of bilateral agreements, one could, for example, name the agreements on trade, economic affairs, and scientific-technological cooperation with the FRG, Austria, Portugal, Malta, Iceland, Cyprus, Spain, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, the Netherlands, and other states, on the basis of which 35 working groups are active. The CSSR's support for new forms of industrial cooperation also stems from the endeavor to search for the most effective contractual framework for the development of economic cooperation. The Long-Term Program for the Development and Expansion of Economic, Industrial, and Technological Cooperation, concluded between the CSSR and Finland, can serve as a model. This creates the legal and institutional foundations for establishing and developing contacts among producers. Small- and medium-sized firms of the partner countries are also a part of that activity.

Czechoslovakia consistently fulfills the Helsinki pledges in the humanitarian and other spheres, that is, in that part known as the Third Basket. This is attested to by a number of convincing data. For example, though in 1975 Czechoslovakia had cultural agreements with 44 countries and health care agreements with 15 countries, in 1985 their number has already reached 86 cultural agreements and 33 health care agreements. One can point out a series of successful comprehensive "Days of Culture": for example, in Finland in 1976, in the FRG in the CSSR in 1982, in the CSSR in the FRG in 1983, the "Days of Austrian Culture in the CSSR" in 1983, and other similar actions. Some 28 Czechoslovak artists appear daily on stages around the world. At the end of the seventies the total number of exchanges of scientists from abroad to the CSSR and from the CSSR abroad amounted to about 6,000, but in 1983 it had already reached 7,124. The CSSR also pays constant attention to teaching Western international languages. For example, about 130,000 people are learning English.

In Czechoslovakia a considerable number of Western literary works are published in translation (about one-fourth of all publications, which total more than 5 million copies), while the works of Czech and Slovak authors are published only sporadically in the West. Similar trends prevail in the sphere of periodicals. Czechoslovakia imports 7,100 titles, that is, more than 70,000 copies of newspapers and periodicals from the capitalist countries. The balance sheet in the sphere of tourism is positive for Czechoslovakia. Let us recall that today the number of tourist exchanges between Czechoslovakia and the rest of the signatory states has reached 1 million persons. A very marked increase has been registered precisely in connection with the fulfillment of the Final Act.

For example, some 89,000 tourists from the capitalist countries visited our country in 1974, and by 1984 their number had already risen to 1.2 million, while 500,000 Czechoslovak tourists visited the West.

And there is yet another important circumstance that is connected with the implementation of the Final Act. One must, in fact, stress that the CSSR -- like the other socialist countries, and contrary to a number of Western participants -- has published the full text of the Final Act, carried out a broad drive in the mass communications media for its support, and its continuing to support it. The CSSR has carried out a number of appropriate organizational, budgetary, and legislative amendments and measures to make our public aware of the results of these Helsinki documents so the documents can be comprehensively implemented in the CSSR. And last but not least, the representatives of Czechoslovak foreign policy have always strived, and continue to strive, to make the principles of the Final Act respected and quoted outright in the common documents, from press releases on mutual negotiations up to agreements and treaties.

At present Europe has to face further years of work and struggle for an increasingly fuller realization of the principles and stipulations adopted at the Helsinki conference. In spite of all complications in the development of international affairs, this is a realistic task. Detente can be fully revived. But we are not concerned with a mere return to what was achieved in the seventies. Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, was fully justified in saying in this context at the festive rally on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War: "It is imperative to strive for more, much more. In our opinion, detente, is not the final goal of politics. It is a necessary, but only temporary, phase on the road from a world overflowing with arms to a reliable and complex system of international security." (Footnote 6) ("Immortal Heroism of the Soviet People"; RUDE PRAVO 9 May 1985, p 7)

In the first place it is absolutely necessary to achieve progress in the sphere of reducing the danger of a military confrontation and reducing its material preparations. This is a task which, in fact, the Helsinki conference also unambiguously appeals for in demanding that political detente also be complemented by military detente and that roads be sought toward reducing the number of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. This is extremely important because it is exactly this kind of specification of detente that lies in the essence of things, of all that is to make peace in Europe and in the world really lasting and irreversible. Yes, we consider the primary task to be averting the danger of a nuclear war, halting feverish armament, and achieving real results in disarmament.

It is necessary to welcome the immense effort of the USSR -- which approaches the new Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva with the firm resolve to conduct constructive talks on averting the militarization of space and on radically reducing strategic nuclear arms and intermediate-range arms -- as an example worth following. The USSR has affirmed this resolve and wish to come to an agreement by concrete acts; this was expressed in the interview given by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to PRAVDA, an interview that was met in the world by a positive echo.

We would like to believe that the American Administration will reassess its current unconstructive attitude and positively reply to these Soviet initiatives. This would surely also have a beneficial effect on the development of the process of detente in Europe.

The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe holds an essential position in this process, the same position it holds in the East-West dialogue in general. Since it was opened in January 1984 two basic trends have crystallized: The line taken by the Warsaw Pact states, and the line taken by the NATO states. These two lines have maintained a substantially unchanged shape at the conference to this very day.

The socialist countries proceed from the comprehensive program of military detente in Europe; and they are pushing for the adoption of the set of mutually complementary military-political and military-technological measures. Above all, they place emphasis on military-political measures, which can strikingly influence the European climate and help reduce the danger of a military confrontation.

That is why they are highlighting the joint peace initiatives contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact States of January 1983, particularly the commitment of nuclear powers not to be the first to use nuclear arms, and the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and to maintain peaceful relations.

The NATO states reject these military-political proposals. Their approach is based on a narrow military-technological understanding of the strengthening of confidence and security. They place emphasis on the transparency of all military activities, aiming primarily at the possibility of legally acquiring information about the Warsaw Pact's military potential. For instance, they are demanding an exchange of the annual plans of military activities; the compulsory announcement of practically all military exercises, with the duty to invite observers to them; reports on the extra-garrison activities of troops; and so forth. At the same time, the NATO proposals themselves do not contain any limiting measures for military activities; they narrow down the zone of operations of the future measures to the European Continent only, contrary to the mandate of the Madrid meeting.

We in Czechoslovakia maintain the opinion that the issue of renewing and strengthening confidence is such a complicated and multifaceted process that it cannot be ensured by merely announcing military exercises and inviting observers. We are convinced that confidence-building is primarily a matter of the political will to resolve international problems by peaceful means, which also means adopting measures of a broader military-political and international-legal nature in equilibrium with military-technological measures. These two spheres of issues must be discussed in a balanced way and on foundations of equal rights.

That is also why we have fully identified ourselves with and supported the USSR's proposal of 8 May 1984, which contains the commitment of nuclear powers not to be the first to use nuclear arms; the proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations; the proposal to conduct negotiations on the reduction of military expenditures and their nonincrease; the proposal to eliminate chemical weapons from Europe; the proposal to establish nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe; and also the proposal on strengthening trust in the military sphere (limiting the extent of military exercises, issuing preliminary information on large troop movements, and expanding the existing practices of inviting observers to large military exercises.) In this connection, one can certainly regard the fact that two working groups were set up in December 1984 as progress in the work of the Stockholm conference.

Such an operational mechanism makes possible a transition to negotiations with specific contents.

The socialist countries are maintaining their already proverbial activity and initiative also in the current phase of this significant forum of signatories of the Final Act. This is also borne out by the joint proposal submitted by Czechoslovakia, the USSR, and Poland on 20 May 1985, which proposes specification of the parameters of military-technological measures. If, for instance, the Final Act suggests preliminary announcements of large military exercises of ground troops involving a total number of more than 25,000 men 21 days in advance, then the proposal of the CSSR, the USSR, and the PPR envisages a notification of these exercises already at the level of 20,000 men, and 30 days in advance of their taking place. (Footnote 7) (It is certainly interesting that this year's military exercise in the CSSR in May was announced 75 days in advance.) In this respect, the socialist countries have made a weighty proposal to limit the number of participants in military exercises to 40,000 men.

In conclusion, it is again necessary to recall the significance of the Helsinki Final Act, which is at present unparallelled. There is no doubt at all that the day it was signed -- that is, 1 August -- is justly called Europe Day. The peoples of other continents have their own memorable days, and Europe fully deserves to have its own. Each year on 1 August Europe should recall that day in 1975 that opened immense possibilities for the peaceful development of the old continent and for the whole world, in which all continents are so closely linked together. Mankind has not forgotten, must never forget, that this date also recalls other events. For instance, 1 August 1914 when Germany declared war on Russia and thus unleashed World War I, which produced one of the most terrible shocks in the life of Europe. In the thirties, 1 August was declared International Antiwar Day; following the call of progressive organizations, people marched in the streets in order to demand that wars be averted and peace ensured. Currently, Europe has a far better opportunity for this: It counts among its assets not only the antiwar battles of the past, but also the realistic successes of this fight after the end of World War II. Its positive assets include the Final Act of the CSCE -- a document that represents a symbolic message of the generation that lived through the terrors of the World War II, a message to those for whom man's basic right, the right to live and the right to have peace, must be ensured.

That is why it is necessary to make full use of the entire positive potential that continues to exist on this continent in this respect: (1) for reviving and continuing the process of detente; (2) for systematically and uninterruptedly developing bilateral relations, while fully respecting the Declaration of the Principles of the Helsinki Final Act; (3) for emphasizing anew the imperative need to implement this Final Act in life as a unified comprehensive commitment and an instruction for use; and (4) for consistently ensuring specific materialization of the letter and spirit of the Helsinki documents in such an important and totally irreplaceable direction as military detente and disarmament. These are the tasks that concern all signatory countries without exception. Czechoslovakia has been implementing them, is implementing them now, and will continue to implement them in the future, too.

IRAN INDUSTRY MINISTER BEGINS TRADE TALKS

LD122256 Prague CTK in English 1633 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Prague, Aug 12 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak-Iranian talks on bilateral trade and industrial cooperation opened here today.

The delegations are headed by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, the Iranian delegation which includes representatives of various industrial branches, agriculture and trade, by Minister of Industry and Mining Gholam Reza Shafe'i. The Iranian delegation will visit several Czechoslovak industrial enterprises.

Meets With Toman

LD122048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Miroslav Toman, federal minister of agriculture and food, had talks in Prague today with an Iranian delegation headed by Gholam Reza Shafe'i, Iranian minister of industry and mining. In their conversation the Iranian guests expressed interest, above all, in cooperation in rearing cattle, importing agricultural machinery, exchanging scientific-technological information, and in possibilities of cadre education.

REAGAN COMMENTS ON JAPANESE DEFEAT IGNORE USSR

LD121008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The United States -- President Reagan devoted his radio address to the 40th anniversary of the Japnese capitulation and the ending of the war in the Pacific. The President madeuse of this opportunity to describe the events in such a way that allegedly only the United States could claim credit for the defeat of Japnese militarism. Reagan failed to say a single word about the heroic actions of Soviet troops in the battles in the Far East and about the decisive importance of the victory of the Soviet Army in that part of the world. At the same time, he was silent about the barbaric dropping of American atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

U.S. PLANS TO INCLUDE W. EUROPE IN SDI CRITICIZED

LD122058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Western Europe in the Militarisitic Plans of Washington -- that is the title of a note by Jirina Dupalova.

The U.S. paper USA TODAY asked the following question: Would you have issued a command 40 years ago to drop a nuclear bomb on Hiroshima? The answer was yes. The author of the reply was not the commander of the fatal B-29 Superfortress Colonel Paul Tibbets, who later on spent several years in a psychiatric institution. The author of the reply was Caspar Weinberger, defense secretary, under whose leadership the Reagan government's plans for nuclear confrontation are being worked out and implemented. Hiroshima represents a serious warning. But Washington, as was confirmed yet again by Secretary Weinberger, refuses to learn. In their race for world supremacy, in their hatred toward socialism and toward all that is progressive, they are pushing the world to the brink of a nuclear abyss.

In their plans, Europe has been selected as a war field, and the territory of the West European allies in NATO is a zone for launching the first nuclear strike. The thousands of carriers and nuclear warheads on their territories are multiplying: First strike nuclear missiles rapidly are being deployed in four countries, and blatant pressure is being put on the Netherlands to begin deployment as well. There exist plans for deploying nuclear weapons in other countries such as Iceland, Norway, Denmark, and Spain, whose governments only recently found out about it from the press. It has now come to light that Washington plans to deploy chemical weapons, without taking any notice of the stand of the governments of the countries concerned.

Washington's bellicose plans calculate on using the territories of not only NATO members but also the neutral countries: Austria, Sweden, and now even plans for engaging Switzerland have been disclosed. The West Europeans, as Washington's long-term nuclear hostages, also have been assigned their role in Reagan's space arms race program. His so-called space shield, which creates the illusion of U.S. invulnerability, is an encouraging stimulus for dealing the first strike and thus for unleashing nuclear war in which, above all, the West Europeans would pay. This was confirmed with cynical frankness by John Gardner, head of the space weapons program in the Pentagon: It is better if the retaliatory missiles explode far away from the target than at the target itself -- that is, it is better if they explode over the allies' territory than in the United States. Washington demands that the West Europeans themselves help twine the space rope, and actively at that. Washington has given them an ultimatum. France, Norway, Denmark, and Greece have refused. The others, although over 2 months have passed since the time limit or the ultimatum expired, are still hesitating to give a clear answer. Washington, therefore, is trying to enforce its own space strategy on the allies in a roundabout way. Without waiting for the decisions of the governments concerned, it is offering juicy dollars to the West European scientists and concerns. It is even broadcasting that its arms orders will mitigate unemployment in Western Europe. But this is not original either. A similar slogan existed before, and it cost blood. The cost would be much higher today.

The West Europeans are defending themselves: They do not want to become a sacrificial lamb for the great power interests of the United States. They refuse to be treated as vassals, the evidence being extensive antiwar actions. People demand more and more resolutely from their governments that they might support the enterprising proposals and unilateral disarmament measures by the USSR, which point to possible and passable ways of freeing mankind from the danger of nuclear apocalypse; that they might reject the nuclear frenzy of Washington where people like Secretary Weinberger approve of the greatest crime against humanity and, in cold blood, prepare for its repetition.

PLANS TO 'PERFECT' BORDER SECURITY REPORTED

AU122027 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 2008 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin -- The GDR wants to further "perfect" the border security system at the inter-German border by means of a newly developed border signal fence (GSSZ 800). This was revealed today by a spokesman of ARGE 13 August, a private initiative that was founded after the wall was built in 1961.

The fence is 2.5 meters high, has concrete slabs extending 50 centimeters deep, and is equipped with signal wires. About one-half of the 1,393 meter inter-German border has already been equipped with the GSSZ 800, it was said. The automatic shooting devices have been completely removed and there are only mines for 54.5 kilometers, the ARGE 13 August spokesman stated.

HONECKER GREETS HIROSHIMA MAYORS' CONFERENCE

AU071353 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Hiroshima (ADN) -- The first international conference of mayors for solidarity among cities in the struggle for peace was opened in Hiroshima on 5 August. Representatives of 67 cities from 23 countries were invited by the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on the 40th anniversary of the dropping of atomic bombs on the two cities, including Mayors Erhard Drack (Berlin) and Werner Herzig (Magdeburg) from the GDR.

Participants in the conference were informed about a letter from Erich Honecker to Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki in which, on the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, the general secretary of the SED Central Committe and chairman of the GDR State Council assures all the residents of that grief-stricken city of the close sympathy of the GDR people and conveys to the Hiroshima residents best wishes for a peaceful and happy future. The letter, presented by Erhard Krack, emphasizes that, together with you we bow our heads to the victims of the horrible catastrophe of 6 August 1945 and at the same time pledge to exert all our strength in the spirit of their legacy to avert the danger of a nuclear war from mankind, a war in which there would be neither victors nor vanquished." The active declaration of the Hiroshima residents for securing world peace, for abolishing nuclear weapons, and for international detente elicits great appreciation in the GDR. There is no more urgent task today in the interest of mankind's peaceful future than halting the arms race and not allowing it to even begin in space; There is no more urgent task than switching military confrontation to effective disarmament steps. The message continues: "For the GDR it is and remains a supreme state doctrine to actively struggle against the danger of a war before the arms speak. The GDR is ready to trustfully cooperate with all people who are guided by reason and realism in working for peace and disarmament."

SED DELEGATION RECEIVED BY GUYANA'S JAGAN

AU061338 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] Georgetown (ND) -- Cheddi Jagan, the reelected secretary general of the Progressive People's Party of Guyana (PPP), received the delegation of the SED Central Committee that had attended the 22d PPP congress. Delegation leader Professor Dr Joerg Vorholzer, deputy department head in the SED Central Committee, conveyed to Cheddi Jagan cordial militant greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Central to the talks was an exchange of views on problems of international development, on the policy of the two parties, as well as on shaping cooperation between the SED and Guyana's PPP. Cheddi Jagan thanked the SED for its solidaristic support of his party in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress. He valued the constructive initiatives of the USSR for an improvement in the international situation. Once more, he said, the socialist community of states has proven to be a reliable guarantor of world peace. The PPP fully and entirely supports the establishment of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES ORTEGA ON ELECTION

AU071337 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has addressed a congratulatory telegram, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and president of the Republic of Nicaragua, which reads as follows:

Distinguished Comrade Daniel Ortega: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, I convey the most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to you on the occasion of your election as coordinator of the Executive Commission of the FSLN national leadership.

I wish you for this high office best health and creative vigor for the benefit of your people and in the interests of consolidating the Sandinist revolution. Rest assured that the SED and the citizens of our country will also henceforth stand firmly at the side of the FSLN and the friendly people of Nicaragua, and that they will carry out their internationalist obligation.

BRIEFS

NAVY EXERCISES WITH USSR, PPR END -- Rostock (ADN) -- During the weekend the crews of ships and boats of the People's Navy returned to their bases from a joint training cruise with the USSR Baltic Fleet and the PPR Navy. Various noncommissioned officers and seamen of the GDR Navy received the USSR Navy's medal for best achievements. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 85 p 2 AU]

'PESSIMISTIC' VIEW OF POLL CITED 28 JUL DISPUTED

AU121139 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 10 Aug 85 p 4

[Stanislaw Kwiatkowski article: "Public Opinion Polls -- Pessimism and Optimism"]

[Excerpts] The title of this article could have been "How I Have Become a Miracle Worker," because this is what I have been made into by one of the Western radio stations that broadcast their programs in Polish to, it seems, Poles who are slow on the uptake. Commenting on my article entitled "Criticism and Credibility," which was published by POLITYKA on 28 July [date as published], this radio station evaluated as astonishing the fact that "an official state institute in a communist country" makes it publicly known what ratio of the population is critical of affairs and what kind of affairs. "It is a miracle that this criticism was made public."

What the Western journalists liked most was the statement in my article that 64 percent of the people questioned by the Public Opinion Polls Center responded with "no" or "rather not" to the question of "whether the government's present policy will help us to overcome our economic crisis." Likewise, they liked the fact that 48 percent of respondents took the view that the authorities' activities to prevent a return of crises are insufficient, because "what is being done is superficial and is no guarantee that crises will not return" (26 percent), because "old methods are being employed in many cases" (13 percent), and because "nothing is being done to prevent a return of old crises" (9 percent).

On 30 July the BBC broadcast: "It is strange that the Polish authorities deem it necessary to plead for social approval of government policy. There is still solidarity of views among people 42 months after martial law. The simple truth is that people do not like the methods by which they are being governed."

"At least 50 percent of the people criticize the present state of the economy, the government, and policy in general." DIE WELT wrote on 31 July.

"The public poll shows that two-thirds of the Polish people do not believe that General Jaruzelski is able to lift the country out of its economic crisis." This was a typical exaggeration by Radio Free Europe on 1 August.

Please note that DIE WELT turned the 48 percent into at least 50 percent, Radio Free Europe into two-thirds, and the BBC into "solidarity of views among people."

Once again it became apparent that the Western mass media are very quick to intercept only the critical and pessimistic information published by our press. This makes it easier for them to present Polish affairs in black and gloomy colors.

It is common knowledge that statistical data can be interpreted as one pleases and that if necessary one can turn it into a lie, as demonstrated by the aforementioned quotations. I could also have presented the results of the poll in question in a different way. Instead of citing that 48 percent of critical responses I could have written that over 50 percent of respondents positively appraised the government (which was true!). Instead of citing 64 percent of negative responders I could have quoted those who replied "yes," who disclosed no reservations, and who approved of the authorities' activities.

If I lumped these people together with the 26 percent of responders calling for greater consistency and resolution of government policy and with the 13 percent of those who asked for the elimination of the old methods of work, I could have got the figure of 75 percent or three-quarters of all our people!

It is unfortunate that in our country there are people who think that results of public polls should not be disclosed because "this causes more damage than advantage" and because "we supply our adversaries with amunition." Well, people hold different views on this subject, but the workers of our Public Opinion Polls Center were very pleased by what General W. Jaruzelski had to say about this subject at the 21st Central Committee Plenum on 3 August.

The AFP correspondent published the following statement on 30 July: "The publication of the public opinion poll results in question has put paid once and for all to the views generally propagated by the government that most Poles support government solutions for rehabilitating the economy." It will be interesting to know how this AFP correspondent reacts to W. Jaruzelski's words on the subject at the 21st Central Committee Plenum.

I would advise people to be careful in using the phrase "once and for all" in relation to what Poles think and support. That is why I dedicate to AFP two sets of responses, expressed in percentage points, to two questions contained in the national poll questionnaire. Some 2,000 people chosen by lot from election lists -- people representative of the entire electorate -- were asked to respond to the poll. I do not try to interpret their responses because they will in any case select what suits them and comment on it in line with their instructions.

[Question] Compared with the situation of 2-3 years ago, do you think the situation in the following sectors is better, worse, or unchanged?

[Response]

	Much better	Slightly better	No change	Slightly worse	Much worse	Difficult to say
Flow of food into shops	16.7	58.6	12.2	5.5	3.5	3.5
Flow of industrial goods to market places	9.4	46.6	20.3	11.4	6.7	5.5
Average wages	5.3	26.6	25.2	17.8	10.1	15.1
Rate of price hikes and inflation	1	6.2	13.2	31.4	39.9	8.3
Practical observation of the principles that wages depend on work performance	3.3	18.6	32.1	10.4	10.6	24.9

[Question] Do you think that the performance of the following organizations and institutions is of good service for the people and is consistent with their interests?

[Response]

	Absolutely yes	Rather yes	Rather not	Absolutely not	Difficult to say
Government, Council of Ministers	18.6	56.9	10.4	2.5	11.6
Armed Forces	24.9	49.4	9.7	3.6	12.5
PRON	11.8	46.4	11.6	4.8	25.4

	Absolutely yes	Rather yes	Rather not	Absolutely not	Difficult to say
PZPR	16.6	49.6	12.7	5.6	15.5
Church	32	48	6.3	1.8	12
ZSL	10.4	52	8.8	2.2	26.8
State Council	20.5	53.5	6.9	1.8	17.3
Trade Unions	12.2	49.7	11.5	5.2	21.4
Militia and Ministry of Internal Affairs	12.6	45.2	13.2	9	20.1
SD	8	47.6	9.6	3.5	31.2
Sejm	28.2	50.9	6.7	1.4	12.7

PROCESS OF ELECTIONS TO SEJM TO BEGIN 15 AUGUST

LD122228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] More than 1700 candidate Sejm deputies were selected by the voivodship electoral councils. Their election process will begin on 15 August when civic consultation meetings will start throughout the country. Four hundred and ten seats are to be filled, for which 820 people in 74 constituencies will run.

MOKRZYSZCZAK CITED ON SEJM ELECTION PREPARATIONS

AU121208 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Aug 85 p 7

["PM"-signed dispatch from Warsaw: "Preparation for Elections to the PPR Sejm]

[Text] Warsaw (from our correspondent) -- At a press conference given to journalists from socialist countries on Friday [9 August], Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, spoke about the party's tasks in preparing for elections to the PPR Sejm.

He stressed that the resolution of the 21st session of the PZPR Central Committee from the end of last week obliges all members and candidate members of the party to take an active part in the preparation for the elections. A good atmosphere in the voters' meetings with candidates for the Sejm and the openness of these meetings can have a considerable impact on voting behavior. W. Mokrzyszczak further stated that party organizations of all levels are paying great attention to the preparation of the elections and have already completed the registration of candidates. The citizens' preelection rallies will select the two most active candidates in the given constituency and determine the order in which they appear on the voting lists. He who on 13 October, the day of the elections, wins the majority of votes will be elected deputy of the Sejm.

W. Mokrzyszczak further spoke about the plans of the political enemy, which, supported by Western subversive centers, has proclaimed a general boycott of the elections. Provocative leaflets have already appeared in various places in the country, in which enemies of socialism try to smear candidates, slander the socialist system, and denigrate the voting system. In this connection he noted the obligation of information media, all party members, and other citizens to face up to this hostile propaganda.

In concluding, W. Modrzyszczak said that the preparations for the elections are taking place under uneasy conditions. Despite a certain improvement, the economic situation continues to be complicated: Some enterprises have not yet made up for the losses incurred as a result of the hard winter this year. The party and society are still facing many tasks in connection with overcoming the present difficulties and mobilizing broad social strata for greater activity in the coming period.

PRON CHIEF ON EVOLUTION OF ELECTION DECLARATION

PM130917 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 8 Jul 85 p 3

[Interview with Jerzy Jaskiernia, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), by KAR correspondent Irena Scholl; date and place not given]

[Text] Scholl: The PRON National Council has adopted and published its election declaration. Could you reveal to us how it came into existence? Were there big differences of opinion on what it was to contain and what it was to constitute?

Jaskiernia: A document of such importance could not be born easily. Most of the activists working on it, as well as the organizations and citizens who submitted their own recommendations, declared themselves in favor of a concise document, short enough to be printed in the form of a poster so that its contents could reach all citizens.

At the same time every coauthor of the declaration wanted to insert his own suggestions into it, and these sometimes conflicted with other authors' ideas. People wanted to put the interests, aims, and ideas of the milieus they represented; the areas of public life in which they were active; and the problems and aspirations which they considered the most important into full focus. After heated discussions and final compromises, the declaration emerged as a result of a joint effort -- for that is, after all, the role adopted by PRON. It spanned 11 pages instead of the original 17.

Scholl: I have heard critical opinions of it: Not ambitious enough, just a collection of slogans and generalizations....

Jaskiernia: The declaration states what we opt for and what we want to attain: Namely, continuing improvement of our living conditions and the quality of life; development of culture and education; acceleration of work in the housing construction sector, accompanied by the creation of parallel social infrastructure; an improved, stable market; reduced inflation; and the attainment of our set target of self-sufficiency in food production by 1990. This is not much: The 5-year plan currently being discussed will be a more detailed document, which will embrace all aspects of all areas of our social and economic life. The election campaign will doubtless widen the debate, because the voting public will have a lot to say to the candidates during preelection meetings.

Scholl: Thus, the declaration will help the creation of the plan, will it not?

Jaskiernia: I am deeply convinced that it will be so. The declaration will add depth to the debate and to our attitude to the election program -- the latter interpreted in a very broad context -- as well as the country's future.

According to my information, social and youth organizations and the trade unions are currently preparing their own documents to accompany the declaration, developing certain ideas that coincide with their particular interests, and encouraging their members to take an active part in the elections.

Scholl: But people would like to read in the declaration that, for example, by the year such-and-such every family will be guaranteed a home of their own. Or something like the slogan popular in the early 1960s: "A thousand schools to celebrate a thousand years"....

Jaskiernia: Indeed, we would all like that. Do you think that both PRON signatories and other members of our movement were not tempted to formulate such a catchy, popular expression of all our basic social needs? But we have already had so many resolutions and agreements, both unrealistic and of strictly short-term application, and there have been so many cases in which wishful thinking replaced common sense, that we decided never again to make empty promises. The public must not be deceived. As regards building new schools, our declaration refers to the national aid for schools action, the idea of which gained such wide public support.

Scholl: All the same, we need some optimism, some hope that things will be better, just as much as we need our daily bread.

Jaskiernia: Today what we need most is a clear vision and a full awareness of the ways in which life in Poland can be made better and the conditions that must be met to make that possible. This is what the declaration spells out.

Scholl: Exactly. What ways and conditions are they?

Jaskiernia: The basic ones, those of which everybody ought to be aware, helped by documents like our election declaration. I will say even more. It is a citizen's duty to know and remember them.

Scholl: Thus, the basic condition is...

Jaskiernia: ...to preserve peace. This will not be possible without close cooperation with other socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Further conditions are as follows: democratization of the exercise of power, a coalition system of power, and winning over for the common cause of all those who stand apart, more widespread observance of the law, continued work in the Sejm to improve our legislative infrastructure with the aim of giving the public more influence over the life of our country, letting the public have more influence over the life of our economy, culture, and social policy, strengthening self-management bodies, trade unions, and giving more consequence to social consultation, and gearing our staffing policy to consistent selection of the best people.

A further condition is real implementation of the economic reform and firm implantation of it in the ways we all think and act.

Scholl: One of the subjects discussed in the debate on the final formula of the declaration was the need to impart a higher status to the ethos of socially useful work and various questions involved in the task of society's moral renewal....

Jaskiernia: Indeed, So we state in the declaration that conscientious and competent work is our highest duty -- in fact, it is a question of our honor. We also add this: We pay more for higher and better results, and less for lower and inferior ones. We also state clearly in our declaration what we are against: We are against the social evils of parasitism, waste, drunkenness, of putting one's private interests to the fore, and so on. We are against attempts to sow political confusion and provoke conflicts that cause anarchy.

But it is not enough to declare what we are for and what we are against. To turn declarations into facts we must have an active policy on the part of the authorities and an active attitude on the part of the public, expressed through participation in the election campaign, selection of the right people as candidate deputies, and, finally, participation in the elections themselves. These must not be mere formal gestures. This is the time for making our collective commitments.

LIS, MICHNIK, FRASYNIUK APPEAL VERDICTS

LD121947 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The deadline for the parties involved in the case against Bogdan Lis, Adam Michnik, and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk to lodge an application, after receiving a written justification of the court verdict of the first instance, for a review of this judgement by the Supreme Court, expired today. In this period the voivodship court received applications for a review from the defense lawyers of the three accused.

FRASYNIUK, SRENIOWSKI END HUNGER STRIKE

AU121927 Paris AFP in English 1923 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 12 (AFP) -- Jailed Solidarity activist Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and another prisoner have ended a hunger strike they started August 2 to press demands for better treatment, informed sources said here today. The sources said Mr. Frasyniuk, a 31-year-old former member of TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee], the clandestine leadership of the banned union, and Josef Sreniowski, 38, called off their protest at Leczyca Prison in southwest Poland at the weekend.

Seven other detainees who began the hunger strike with them began taking food again August 7.

The sources said the prison authorities had granted them the right to meet with other political prisoners. They had also asked for twice monthly visits and for the right to attend mass and to receive food parcels.

Mr. Frasyniuk is serving a three-and-a-half-year sentence for leading an "illegal organization," TKK.

PRIESTS GIVEN SUSPENDED SENTENCES FOR PROTEST

AU121157 Paris AFP in English 1151 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 12 (AFP) -- Two Roman Catholic priests were sentenced on appeal today to suspended prison terms for having led a student protest against the removal of crucifixes from classrooms, church sources said.

The Reverend Marek Labuda received a one-year suspended sentence and a 100,000-zloty (650-dollar) fine, while the Reverent Andrzej Wilczynski was sentenced to a 10-month suspended term and a 60,000-zloty fine.

Initially, Father Labuda, 26, had been handed down a firm one-year sentence, without a fine. The 36-year-old Father Wilczynski's initial prison sentence was not changed, although the fine was added. Both priests were convicted of having led a strike and school occupation by several hundred students last December in the town of Wloczowa, about 180 kms (110 miles) south of Warsaw. They were protesting the removal of crucifixes from classrooms in the local high school.

The two were the first clergy members to be convicted in the state's effort to have religious symbols removed from public places, which began in 1983.

In their initial trial at a regional court, which was closed to the Western press, police detained about 40 people, eight of them priests, who had sung psalms and patriotic songs. Seventeen of them were fined 20,000 zlotys for having taken part in an illegal gathering, and one priest, the Reverend Stanislaw Kowalski, was fined 12,500 zlotys.

WALESA SENDS MESSAGE TO SOUTH AFRICA'S TUTU

AU130950 Paris AFP in English 0941 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 13 (AFP) -- Poland's Nobel prizewinning trade unionist Lech Walesa has sent a message to South African Bishop Desmond Tutu, another Nobel laureate, expressing his solidarity with the peaceful struggle against apartheid.

The message, read to reporters from the Gdansk home of Mr. Walesa, the leader of Poland's banned independent Solidarity trade union, said he had observed recent developments in South Africa with "deep concern".

While saying the growing violence had its roots in the white government's apartheid policies, Mr. Walesa counselled that "hate and vengeance are making efforts to find a peaceful solution more difficult."

"As a Nobel Peace Prize winner and president of Solidarity, I assure you of my full solidarity in your struggle for a peaceful solution to the conflict and for the rights of blacks in South Africa," he said.

DEPUTY MINISTER VIEWS NATIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEM

AU090853 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 6 Aug 85 p 5

[General of Arms Tadeusz Tuczapski, deputy minister of defense: "Guarding the Peaceful Development and Security of the Nation and State"]

[Excerpts] The threats to international peace and security that have existed since the end of World War II, and of late increased, mean that in addition to the other functions stemming from the foundations of a socialist system, the state must continually take into account the necessity of ensuring the country's security in case of threats and war.

An integral part in performing this task is played by the National Territorial Defense, which reflects the state's capacity to effectively defend the nation's vital interests, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and pursuit of peaceful work without interference.

National Teritorial Defense, as it is understood today, is a collection of military and paramilitary structures, tasks and skills, and legally-defined duties assigned to citizens and the administration, which delineates the ability of the state to make use of the forces, means, and possibilities at its disposal in a coordinated fashion in order to carry out the vital task of ensuring the country's security in the event of threats and war. It is clear that in the operation of this system the alliance and the country itself are governed by tasks and aims that are interdependent and complement each other. They have been appropriately integrated and it is not always possible to separate them completely.

The modern concept of National Territorial Defense (OTK) -- its essence, character, and role in consolidating the strength, cohesion, and security of the state -- have found appropriate expression in the provisions of the Constitution and in the Law on Public Responsibility for the Defense of the PPR, in which the general foundations, principles, and structures governing the defense of the country are defined. It is complex. Embodied in the law are all the fundamental ideological and organizational elements that ensure optimal conditions for strengthening internal and external security.

The close association between defense and life in general in the country has found expression in the formation of the Committee for National Defense and the expansion of its activities. It has become a leading organ in matters relating to the organization, preparation, and direction of national defense and internal security. The committee has been provided with the necessary full powers over the domain of setting defense tasks for all state organs and bodies in line with economic development. This fact, together with the committee's particular responsibility for the defense of the people's existence and future, means that nothing affecting the conditions of national defense and the nation's security, including what can affect its defense potential -- citizens' attitudes, social discipline, domestic order -- can escape the attention of the committee and its regional bodies. These matters must always be the subject of its interest and its constant concern.

The PPR Armed Forces are the main specialized element in the system of national defense. We maintain and improve them in accordance with the needs dictated by the protection of our national interests, the state of the country, and the obligations stemming from our membership in the Warsaw Pact. The Armed Forces' comprehensive preparation within the framework of a common coalition doctrine, the system of training, participation in the resolution of current problems in national life, and high levels of military preparedness are of great importance at a time when the international situation is full of dangers, imperialist circles in the United States have not renounced their intention of destroying communism and imposing their own ideological conceptions on the world, an unprecedented buildup of weapons has taken place on the pretext of a supposed Soviet threat, and the military confrontation is being extended to space.

The United States has accorded Poland a special place in its global anticommunist strategy. The domestic difficulties that our country has experienced are being exploited. Economic, technological, and propaganda war on an unprecedented scale has been launched against Poland. Attempts have been made to make Poland an ideological and political tool with which to pry the socialist community apart, weaken its cohesion, and damage its system of defense.

An important factor in the functioning of the PPR's defense system is the readiness with which organized action can be undertaken in the event of war or in peacetime -- in the event of natural disasters, catastrophes, and various calamities that befall man and his environment. To cope with such eventualities is the function of civil defense. As a body with many functions, it is being improved to penetrate almost all areas of national and state life. It is a well-organized, well-equipped, and appropriately trained system of specialized forces that undertake appropriate preventive, protective, and technical actions when the need arises and conduct and coordinate various rescue operations intended to save lives and guarantee the correct functioning of the economic, production, technical, and services infrastructures.

Every strategy that embraces general and complex problems and has a large geographical or organizational scope must acquire concrete form at the local level -- in the region, a narrowly-defined area, or the workplace. This places the task of continually improving leadership functioning and the implementation of decisions originating from representative bodies, as well as primary state organs, before the state and economic apparatus. This also calls for increasing the leadership cadres' knowledge and qualifications in the area of defense and ability to resolve complex system problems. They must also learn how to perceive the effects and social consequences of legal decisions and to quickly understand complex situations requiring immediate action. These are exceptionally important elements that characterize the work of all state organs and bodies. These skills are just as necessary in the normal functioning of leadership as they are at times of particular dangers and tensions in the political and strategic situation that affect the state's defense preparedness and its internal security.

The state's internal security means, above all, political stability and public order. Internal and external security are interdependent, and both determine the effectiveness of the nation's defenses. The realization of any defense undertakings would not be possible without an appropriate guarantee of effective protection from diversionary actions and espionage; without action against various forms of political destruction; and without prevention of acts of terror, sabotage, and other operations that threaten the integrity of the state and its structures and undermine the foundations of our system and the country's ability to defend itself. An awareness of these dangers calls for coordinated and effective counteraction on the part of specialized organs, as well as appropriate cooperation on the part of all state and citizens' structures. The effectiveness of these actions is raised by observing the principles of democratic socialism, abiding by the law, rigorously following established norms and regulations, having concern for discipline, and energetically combating various pathological social phenomena.

It is clear that broad cooperation between the government and citizens is necessary if the great goals of modernization, innovation, and development -- which will determine the future of the nation -- are to be realized. In the final analysis, under socialism the outcome of all key actions concerning the future of the nation is determined by the attitudes of citizens -- by acceptance of strategic tasks delineated by the party and state, understanding their importance, and accepting personal responsibility for their implementation at work. These tasks can only be undertaken by citizens who are ideologically and politically prepared and conscious of their role.

In patriotic defense training we proceed from the assumption that contemporary Polish patriotism should, in addition to its historical content, embody a series of new values that reflect the qualitative changes taking place in our country.

Thus, we are creating a form of committed patriotism that is full of sincere concern for the good of the socialist state; active personal involvement in the resolution of the country's complex problems and overcoming the great difficulties that remain; and encouragement of a conscientious attitude toward work and study. We are expanding and improving various forms of active involvement in the country's sociopolitical life for young people, with the intention of establishing more effective programs of citizenship and patriotic defense training.

Poles have always regarded the defense of the fatherland as the supreme patriotic and civic duty. Today it also constitutes one of the greatest values. As a member of the socialist community and the defensive Warsaw Pact, Poland is assured of the best possible conditions for international security and the means to improve its system of national territorial defense -- this being an important function in the work to strengthen the country's socialist system and ensuring the nation's prosperous and peaceful development.

PZPR MILITARY RECRUITMENT TECHNIQUES CRITIZED

AU060929 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 2 Aug 85 p 3

[Captain Zdislaw Lasota: "Take Note of Those Who Are Good, and Accept the Very Best"]

[Excerpts] I will join, but the party organization should give me a flat. Although it does not happen often, such sentiments are some times expressed in conversations with candidates for PZPR candidate membership. Captain Andrzej Duda, POP (Primary Party Organization) first secretary, and Lieutenant Ryszard Szulich of the Home Air Defense missile unit and executive member, share with us their experiences of work in this field.

Who in actual fact should be admitted to the party? It is widely known that the best should be accepted. But according to what criteria should candidates be selected? Despite impressions to the contrary, there are no criteria universally recognized by all POP bodies. At times, solutions that fall short of being the most appropriate are adopted. For example, requirements are sometimes lowered, or artificially high demands are made of candidates, thus creating unnecessary barriers.

"In the first 6 months of this year we admitted two comrades to the party, but the admission process took an extremely long time," recalls Lieutenant Szulich. "I think that comrades sometimes insist on excessively high requirements. They expect the candidate to be familiar with the party's entire ideological program, and to know the party statute almost by heart. There are soldiers who would like to join, but they are discouraged from doing so by the questions put to them. Comrades forget that the period of candidature is a time during which appropriate training can be given."

"And what will become of a candidate depends entirely on us," says Captain Duda, adding to the lieutenant's reply.

Not without reason, these comrades maintain that the work of POP bodies is to help to acquaint the model soldier with the work of the party, particularly when the soldier himself displays an interest in the party. Raising great "ideological difficulties" creates an unnecessary barrier between the party organization and the average soldier. Contrary to first impressions, such practices do not raise the standing of POP bodies and their individual members. They are more likely to generate misunderstandings and create a danger of isolation.

One can venture to suggest that something like this happened with a group of professional noncomissioned officers. POP comrades were rather unsuccessful in trying to get through to this group, although comrades would have liked to have worked with at least some of them, with the intention of recruiting them into the ranks of the party. Intentions remain intentions, and there are no results. At any rate, they do not measure up to expectations. "We see reserves of party work in this group," say my interlocutors, "although, admittedly, in this area of party work, an approach different from that which has hitherto been pursued needs to be adopted."

Similarly, new methods need to be applied in work with SPR [expansion unidentified] cadet officers, of whom there are always some serving in subunits in which POP bodies operate.

One cannot, therefore, be surprised at the lack of significant results in attracting people who, it emerges, are by no means shunning the party. Aware of the gravity of the situation, comrades intend to alter it as soon as possible. To be sure, POPs are small but no unimportant party cells, and they themselves know of their reserves and will make use of them, for to do so is a party duty.

MALINOWSKI MEETS GDR'S MECKLENBURG IN WARSAW

LD122106 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 12 -- Chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasants' Party, Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski met here today with Chairman of the Democratic Peasant's Party, Vice-Chairman of the GDR Council of State Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, currently visiting Poland.

The sides discussed matters concerning participation of the two parties in the building of socialism in both countries. Premier Malinowski informed his guest of the current socio-political situation in Poland and the state of preparations to the elections to the Polish parliament (Sejm) and to the observances of the 90th anniversary of the Peasants' Movement in Poland.

They also focused on the issue concerning cooperation of the two parties in the international arena for the sake of strengthening of peace and international detente and further tightening of bilateral cooperation.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN VISIT POLAND 6-8 AUGUST

AU121354 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Seven members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, headed by Congressman Neal Smith, a Democrat from Iowa, visited Poland 6-8 August.

The group was composed of three congressmen from the Democratic Party and four from the Republican Party. In accordance with their wishes, the guests held meetings with Polish Government representatives. They were received by Stanislaw Nieckarz, minister of finance, Janusz Bojakowski, under secretary of state for mining and energy; Wieslaw Mlynarczyk, under secretary of state for agriculture and the food economy; and Jan Kinast, under secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The congressmen were briefed on the Polish position on U.S. policy vis-a-vis Poland and Polish-American relations, as well as the chief precepts of Polish foreign policy. They were also informed about the most important features of the sociopolitical and economic reform program.

The representatives of the Polish authorities confirmed Poland's interest in improving relations between both states, indicating that an essential prerequisite for this is the U.S. Administration's departure from its policy toward Poland so far.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that Neal Smith spoke out in favor of lifting the restrictions against our country imposed by President Reagan's government after 13 December.

Smith told the ASSOCIATED PRESS' Warsaw correspondent that he has always criticized the policy of embargo "because its effects are opposite to the ones intended," and his visit to Poland has made him more opposed than ever to the restrictions imposed on Poland by the U.S. Government.

U.S. 'TROUBLED' BY USSR NUCLEAR TEST MORATORIUM

AU121730 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Aug 85 p 7

[Zygmunt Broniarek commentary: "Reagan and the Moratorium"]

[Text] President Reagan's first press conference after his operation has furnished new proof that the Washington administration is exceedingly troubled by the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing which is to be in force from 6 August to 31 December. Let us recall that if the United States adopted this moratorium it could be in force indefinitely. The administration's trouble was already evident in Helsinki, where Secretary of State George Shultz rejected M. Gorbachev's proposal, although American spokesmen did not want to say whether this rejection was final. Yet in the meantime we hear two versions of the story from Washington. In one of them Reagan says that the United States needs to experiment and therefore he cannot accept Gorbachev's proposal. In the second, the President vaguely presents an eventual possibility of agreeing to the moratorium, but only after a second series of tests that the United Sates wishes to carry out.

In other words, considerable confusion reigns in Washington. This is because the USSR moratorium is a simple, understandable, and (if the Americans agree to it) lasting undertaking, and one which arouses very topical thoughts. After all, it is in effect as of 6 August, the anniversary of the dropping of the A-bomb on Hiroshima. Proof of the great emotion caused by the anniversary in the United States as well was something quite improbable: the covering of the whole of "official Washington" in ribbons and embroidered cloth, the inscriptions on which left no doubt that their authors and the public opinion they represent want a world without nuclear bombs.

There has also been a significant confrontation between Nakasone, Japan's prime minister, and Reagan, though both of them were separated by thousands of kilometers at the time. Nakasone, in Japan, firmly rejected the view whereby the dropping of the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was justified because an allied invasion of Japan would have cost about a million Americans' lives. Reagan said this at the above-mentioned press conference in Washington. But Nakasone said that dropping the bombs on the two Japanese cities was against the basic principles of humanitarianism and brought terrible death to tens of thousands of innocent people. "This should never have happened, never," Nakasone said, "and there can never be any new Hiroshimas."

Gorbachev's moratorium serves this purpose. Reagan has said that he is pleased at the thought of meeting him. This is good because public opinion is expecting a lot from it, though not without illusions. But this meeting will only be effective if it moves the world toward a reduction of the nuclear threat, in space as well. The USSR's initiative is a step in this direction. President Reagan is not taking it, and that is why in this context he is in such a difficult situation.

'MYTH' OF BBC 'OBJECTIVITY' 'SHATTERED'

AU121141 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Aug 85 p 7

[Z. Lesnikowski commentary: "The End of the Myth About a Virtuous BBC"]

[Text] For over 60 years, the BBC has been a fully independent institution, not subject to any influence, not even from the top stories of the structure of authority, and not even subject to pressure from the prime minister. The employees of this worthy firm turn purple with indignation every time some listener or viewer dare call it a government mouthpiece. In any case, the BBC's "spotless objectivity" has usually been boasted about inside the government itself. It has even been presented as an example to others who allow themselves to be censored and who submit with cowardice to orders from cabinets.

Nevertheless, on Wednesday, 7 August, Britons were finally forced to divest themselves of this illusion. A BBC documentary on Northern Ireland, which had been planned for that day, was not screened. This was opposed by Home Secretary Leon Brittan, who, when he learned that Martin McGuiness, a leading IRA representative, was to face the cameras, decided that the program was "against national interests" and demanded that the program be withdrawn.

Things brewed up in the BBC. The program had been prepared with care and consideration and made objective. How can they accuse us of unpatriotic intentions? How can they interfere so brutally in the affairs of an independent institution? Must the BBC's point of view always suit that of Mrs Thatcher and her minister perfectly? Perhaps the point was to hide the truth about Belfast?

Similar questions and doubts, as well as numerous objections, also appeared in the British press and in opposition circles. If Minister Brittan's view prevails -- it was warned -- the BBC will destroy its reputation for ever, and not only in the country, but also abroad.

Well, it happened. After a long discussion behind closed doors, the 12-man BBC Executive Committee announced: We are withdrawing the program -- the minister is right. Threats to dismiss several officials from the management did not help. Neither did the Wednesday strike by the protesting BBC journalists and by employees from other radio and television stations showing solidarity with them. The minister stood firm. The program on Belfast was not broadcast.

Yet another British myth was shattered on Wednesday, 7 August. Just as the myths about a good-nature police and a powerful pound sterling, so too has the myth about a virtuous BBC been shattered lately.

JABLONSKI CONGRATULATES NEW GUYANESE PRESIDENT

LD102359 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, August 10 -- President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski sent a congratulatory cable to the president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Hugh Desmond Hoyte, on the occasion of taking up his post.

FLOODS RECEDING; NINE VOIVODSHIPS STILL AFFECTED

LD121006 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug (PAP) -- As a result of sunny spells, the level of water in mountainous rivers and streams is gradually falling. During downpours, these rivers and streams began to overflow and flooded territories in the south of the country. The state of flash flood alert has been lifted in Krakow. However, it continues in nine other voivodships, whilst the Konin and Tarnobrzeg voivodships are in a state of alert.

The most complicated situation has arisen in the upper reaches of the Odra. In Opole Voivodship, thousands of hectares are flooded. Intensive work is continuing to secure the banks along the whole course of the Odra. Approximately 1,000 people are engaged in this work. Dykes were also being reinforced in the region of Wroclaw. Workers of numerous Wroclaw enterprises situated near the river carried out additional work to protect stores and raw and finished materials in case of more flooding.

It has stopped raining in Kalisz Voivodship. Thanks to the efforts of soldiers and the population, it has become possible to prevent the dykes from being breached. The aftermath of the flooding is being eliminated in the areas where the water has receded.

Floods have caused a great deal of damage in the Vielsko Voivodship. Several dozen kilometers of roads and more than 30 bridges have been destroyed. Many hectares of agricultural land are under water. Five thousand people are working here to put the damage right. Soldiers, firemen, and voluntary labor teams continue to operate in the Katowice Voivodship. The water level of the Odra in this region remains high.

FINES FOR NOT REGISTERING RADIOS, TVS INCREASED

LD101343 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Polish Radio and Television remind you about the obligation to register newly-acquired radio and television receivers, as well as those being used without registration. On 1 September regulations come into force which considerably increase penalties for using unregistered receivers: There will be fines of up to Z2,000 for a radio and Z5,000 for a television set. Fines for delays in payment will amount to 25 percent of the sum due if the period in question is over 9 months. Measures against unlicensed radio listening and television viewing will also be intensified. Polish Radio and Television appeals to those among you who have so far neglected to register your sets, or who are behind with the fees, to pay fees as soon as possible at the nearest postal and telecommunications office.

IRAQI OIL OFFICIAL MEETS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

JN121930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Aug (INA) -- Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Muhsin 'Alwan, who is currently visiting Bucharest, has held a series of meetings with Romanian officials. His talks with Deputy Premier Ion Nicolae, Foreign Trade Minister Vasile Pungan, and Industrial Construction Minister Ion Petre dealt with bilateral cooperation, particularly Romanian companies' contribution to the implementation of development projects in Iraq. The Romanian officials stressed the Romanian establishments' readiness to promote cooperation with Iraqi establishments out of their desire to consolidate friendly bilateral relations.

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS ANDREI, PUNGAN

Economic Cooperation Discussed

AU121423 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1349 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/8/1985 -- Monday August 12, talks were held in Bucharest between Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Andrei and the foreign minister of the Somali Democratic Republic, Abdurahman Jama Barre, on an official visit to Romania. The two ministers analysed the stage of Romanian-Somali ties in the political, economic and other spheres of mutual interest with special reference to the measures to be taken for the further development of economic cooperation and of trade in the spirit of top-level agreements. Moreover, views were exchanged on the present international political situation.

Bilateral Relations Discussed

AU121653 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1552 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/8/1985 -- On August 12, the foreign minister of the Somali Democratic Republic, Abdurahman Jama Barre, had an interview with Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Aspects regarding the development of the Romanian-Somali economic collaboration, in domains of mutual interest, the expansion and diversification of bilateral commercial exchanges on mutually advantageous terms were approached.

MINING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT FIGURES RELEASED

AU121657 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1451 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/8/1985 -- Particularly over the last two decades Romania has paid special attention to enhancing the base of raw materials. The indentification and capitalization of all the domestic resources, inclusive of the lean ores and the poorer fuels or of those that are more difficult to extract, have become priority targets. The dynamic character of the Romanian extractive industry can be illustrated by telling figures. The production of metallic ores stood at nearly nine million tons in 1965, then it went up to more than 15 million tones in 1975 and some 30 million tons are expected to be extracted throughout 1985. And here are the jumps noted with the nonmetallic mineral substances: 1965 -- 4.1 million tons, 1975 -- 10.3 million tons, 1985 -- the figures will stand at 16.2 million tons. The extraction of net coal went up more than six times over the interval, to more than 64 million tons this year.

These impressive rises are the result of the commissioning of new mining areas and of the extractive units' improved standard of mechanization and technical equipment. Cutting mine roads by means of machines hardly started in 1965; many mines have such pieces of equipment today. Automatic face cutting and loading is performed in 63 percent of cases, up from 5.2 percent. Only three rotary bucket excavators existed in Romania in 1965. As many as 52 are in operation now. The work conditions in the Romanian mines, that are equipped with peak technology, do not compare with those of several decades ago. Miners have some 800 road-cutting machines, face cutters and other complex pieces of equipment. As much as 59 percent of the coal extraction is done with the help of roof-supporting shields and cutting machines. In the Jiu Valley alone the coal mines have been endowed with fixed assets totalling 19 billion lei.

Important investments have been made in the combines of the Oltenia coal area, Maramures, Banat, Crisana, etc. Over the interval the mine industry has diversified its production to a great extent. Hundreds of new metallic and non-metallic products needed by the national economy are extracted.

The standard of living of miners also went up. The number of flats built in mining localities stands at 90,200 in 1985, up from 25 thousand in 1965, adding to which are 14 thousand places in hostels for workers. Over the last two decades there have been built more than 100 new canteens, 132 creches and kindergartens for the miners' children, 43 medical dispensaries, many clubs, schools for mining, etc.

CABLES EXCHANGED WITH POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

AU121915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/8/1985 -- On the 40th anniversary of the reestablish of diplomatic relations between Romania and Poland, the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic exchanged congratulatory telegrams.

The telegram of the Romanian foreign minister shows that by working together, in keeping with the accords reached at summit meetings and with the principles in the Romanian-Polish Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance, the relations of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Poland will develop continuously, in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism.

In the telegram of the Polish foreign minister the belief is expressed that the relations of friendship and manysided collaboration which unite Poland and Romania will further - develop and strengthen, in the interests of the two states and peoples, of the cause of socialism, security and peace in Europe and the world over.

40 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PPR MARKED

AU121709 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1426 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/8/1985 -- On August 13, 40 years ago diplomatic relations between Romania and Poland were reestablished, a political act with deepgoing significances for the subsequent development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Along the years, the Romanian and Polish peoples, their progressive forces often collaborated in the struggle for the assertion of their common aspirations after independence, freedom and progress, and durable relations of friendship and cooperation were established between them. In the years of socialist construction, these relations have acquired a new content, improved and developed in various domains, stimulated by their common social system, and the two countries' steady concern over the ensurance of security and peace in Europe and the world over.

The Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance (1970) provides a favorable groundwork for the Romanian-Polish relations, as it enshrines the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely aid, setting a solid foundation for these ties both in the current period and in a longer run.

A contribution of utmost importance to the strengthening and deepening of the Romanian-Polish friendship and cooperation was made by the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party, and by summit meetings which outlined important objectives and opened larger and larger prospects to bilateral links. The visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Poland one year ago, the talks he conducted with the Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski materialized in new accords on the expansion of cooperation between the two countries. The signing on the occasion of a joint declaration and of a Long-Term Programme for the Development of Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation is an expression of the joint will to give a lasting base and large prospects to bilateral relations.

The Romanian-Polish economic cooperation develops at a steady pace, expressing the common wish to turn to better account to a greater extent the possibilities offered by the two countries' national economies. Measures were set for the further development of the exchanges of material assets, for the expansion and deepening of cooperation in domains of mutual interest, especially in machine-building, the iron-and-steel and chemical industries. The cooperation ventures agreed upon pursue the deepening of specialization and cooperation in production, the increase of their share in bilateral trade and the diversification of goods exchanges, etc.

The two countries actively cooperate in the international life for the establishment in Europe and throughout the world of a climate of security, confidence and collaboration among peoples, for disarmament and peace.

On the anniversary of 40 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and Poland, the Romanian people is convinced that the traditional Romanian-Polish relations of friendship will deepen and develop further in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace all over the world.

NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES YOUTH SECRETARIES

For the 5 August ROMANIA LIBERA report on the address by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth, at a 4 August meeting of secretaries of socialist countries' youth orgainzations, see the World & Regional Issues section of the 12 August Soviet DAILY REPORT.

LEADERS VISIT LIBYA; MEET AL-QADHDHAFI, OTHERS

Vlajkovic Meets Al-Qadhdhafi

LD121025 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, Aug 12 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic, currently on an official and friendly visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, will (?today visit) Misurata, a town some 220 km from Tripoli. Before visiting Misurata, the guest from Yugoslavia will tour Leptis Magna, the well-known archeological site and ancient capital of Cirenaica.

The president of the Yugoslav State Presidency conferred here last night with the leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Both sides pointed up years-long cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, cooperation the foundations of which were laid by President Tito and Col al-Qadhdhafi in their early meetings in Tripoli and Belgrade.

These relations, established a decade and a half ago, have stood the test of turbulent events in international relations and have been characterized by very brisk bilateral cooperation in nearly all fields. Yugoslavia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah maintain not only good but very well developed and diversified cooperation, it was pointed out on this occasion.

Col al-Qadhdhafi particular noted that the two countries have embarked on an era of still more active, substantive and high-quality cooperation at a far higher level than before.

In the context of international topics, both sides showed a marked interest in exchanging views on current events in the world, focusing their attention on the activity of the movement of non-aligned countries in view of the forthcoming ministerial conference in Luanda. Both sides agreed that Luanda could give a new impact to the activities of the movement and open a process of direct preparations for the Eighth Non-aligned Summit.

The importance and responsibility of non-aligned countries at the present moment in international relations in contributing to a relaxation of tensions and to opening a broad process of talks with a view to promoting the general international situation were pointed up in this context.

The Yugoslav-Libyan talks encompassed also a discussion of crisis spots in the world, with special emphasis on the situation in the Near and Middle East. In this context, the two sides discussed the Iraq-Iran conflict and pointed out the need for a peaceful solution on the principles urged by non-aligned countries. The situation in southern Africa and international economic problems were also discussed.

Hope was expressed that the forthcoming gatherings of non-aligned countries will devote their undivided attention to these questions.

Vlajkovic, Al-Qadhdhafi Toasts

LD121300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1215 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, August 12 (TANJUG) -- The leaders of Yugoslavia and Libya, Radovan Vlajkovic and Mu'ammar al-Q[illegible]afi, called for the further development of relations and cooperation between the [illegible] countries and favourably assessed the results achieved to date.

In their toasts at a banquet here last night, the two statesmen devoted attention to the Movement of Nonalignment and its prospects. Vlajkovic and Al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the Nonaligned Movement plays an indispensable role in the world, and that it should contribute to preserving peace and promoting comprehensive economic development.

The Yugoslav Presidency president, who arrived on an official friendly visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah yesterday, said the nonaligned countries must spare no effort to ensure that the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial meeting in Luanda, as well as other coming nonaligned meetings, "could further strengthen the movement's vitality and constructive activity in resolving the accumulated problems of the present-day world."

Vlajkovic also spoke about the Middle East crisis, underscoring that settlement of the Palestinian problem is inconceivable without the direct participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Yugoslav Presidency president expressed concern at the (?continuation) of the Iraq-Iran war and said that the nonaligned, together with other countries, should invest further efforts towards ending the conflict. These efforts should be based on the principles of the policy of nonalignment and take into account the legitimate rights of the peoples of both countries.

In his toast, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi said the Nonaligned Movement must be the conscience of humanity and the engine of wide-scale activities in the world. Speaking of the new international economic order, the Libyan leader said the industrialized countries should help ease the burden of the economic crisis on the developing nations. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi condemned the "Bright Star" military exercises and said they could serve to exert pressure on the Arab countries, including Libya. Speaking of the Mideast situation, Al-Qadhadhafi said that the Israelis are a constant threat to peace in the region.

Vlajkovic, Al-Qadhdhafi Talks

LD130233 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2221 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, August 12 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic and leader of the Libyan revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi continued their talks here this evening. Questions of common interest were discussed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The topics are understood to have included current problems of international life, especially activities of the Movement of Nonalignment, and individual aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation.

Vlajkovic on Ties' 'High Level'

LD122218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2052 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, August 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav state Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic, who is paying an official and friendly visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, visited the city and port of Misurata, some 220 kilometres east of Tripoli today. A large part of the projects in the city are being carried out by Yugoslav enterprises employing over 2,000 workers and specialists.

At the building site at the port, which has entered the second phase of construction, the Yugoslav enterprise Ivan Milutinovic, which also built the first phase, welcomed the Yugoslav president.

At the Misurata City People's Committee headquarters, Radovan Vlajkovic also received an exceptionally warm welcome.

In a large hall, also built by Yugoslav workers and engineers, Vlajkovic was greeted by city people's committee Secretary-General Halil Halid. Halid stressed the great service paid by Yugoslav workers and specialists in the construction of the city. Halid underlined that "a great number of Yugoslavs are ambassadors who make their own special contribution to the further rapprochement of the two countries and peoples". He added that Yugoslavs have greatly contributed to the development of the port and its surroundings. The volume of work carried out in recent years has reached the sum of around 900 million dollars. Besides the port, roads, health centres, flats and a number of agricultural complexes in and around the city have been built by Yugoslavs.

Radovan Vlajkovic expressed his thanks for the cordial welcome and pointed out the importance of cooperation between the two non-aligned and friendly countries. He also stressed the two non-aligned and friendly countries. He also stressed the high level of Yugoslav-Libyan relations.

During his visit to Misurata, Vlajkovic also visited the construction site of a steelworks which, when completed, will produce around two million tonnes of steel annually.

On the way to Misurata this morning, Radovan Vlajkovic visited Leptis Magna, the famous archaelogical site.

The Yugoslav state Presidency president returned to Tripoli this evening.

Leaders Meets Libya's Shahti

LD122113 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, August 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Foreign Affairs Secretary Raif Dizdarevic who, with Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic, has arrived on a visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah met with Libyan Foreign Relations Bureau Acting Secretary Ahmed Shahti in Tripoli today.

In the ensuing cordial talk of some length, conducted in the spirit of traditional friendship, a detailed exchange of views on the activities of the non-aligned countries prior to the ministerial conference in Luanda took place.

Dizdarevic set out Yugoslavia's views regarding the current situation in the Movement of Non-Alignment. He also acquainted Shahti with his impressions gained from a number of encounters held with representatives of the non-aligned countries recently in connection with preparations for the ministerial conference in Luanda and the eighth non-aligned conference of heads of state and government.

Shahti acquainted Dizdarevic with Libya's activities prior to the forthcoming non-aligned meetings.

In the course of the talks, the need for the strengthening of cooperation and more frequent Yugoslav-Libyan contacts at a foreign minister's level was underlined.

Yugoslav Government member Zivorad Kovacevic also conferred with Libyan General People's Committee for Planning Secretary Fawzi al-Shakshuki. Kovacevic and Al-Shakshuki exchanged views on economic and financial cooperation. The talks also focused on a number of concrete questions pertaining to cooperation in the areas of agriculture and foreign trade.

Belgrade Views Talks

AU121918 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Nebojsa Jankovic report]

[Excerpt] After the first talks, in which the main stress was put on international questions and the current status of the Nonaligned Movement on the eve of the Luanda ministerial conference, the teams of SFRY and Libyan experts are today talking about possibilities for the development of bilateral cooperation. The fact that both sides have on several occasions assessed this cooperation as an example of relations between developing countries, and that figures show that among those countries Libya is the SFRY's second partner are good starting points for talks. It is very important here that among members of the delegation the belief prevails that the attained level of economic relations is primarily a good impetus for their further improvement upon a longer-term and more modern basis.

And while Radovan Vlajkovic's visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah continues with talks about bilateral relations, observers are carefully analysing the results of the exchange of opinions about the international situation, as well as the toasts given at the formal dinner that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi hosted for the guests from the SFRY. Despite the fact that the host, primarily starting from regional problems, talked -- with his characteristic openness -- more about that which divides the nonaligned countries, and the guest more about that which is common to them, what strikes the eye is both sides' support for the activation of the Nonaligned Movement.

Such a stand by SFRY and Libya can be summarized in the following way: The world in which unjust political and economic relations reign needs even more specific and dynamic activity by the nonaligned countries. Only in this way can the Nonaligned Movement, which has been accorded the role of humanity's conscience, also become the driving force for the necessary changes in international relations.

Kovacevic Meets Libyan Minister

LD121921 Belgrade TANJUG in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli -- Federal Executive Council member Zivorad Kovacevic, who is visiting the Libyan Jamahiriyah together with SFRY Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic, had a meeting today with Fawzi al-Shakshuki, the People's Committee secretary for planning.

Kovacevic and Al-Shakshuki exchanged views on certain aspects of bilateral relations, especially on economic and financial cooperation. They also discussed specific questions of cooperation in the fields of agriculture and foreign trade.

Tripoli Coverage

For Tripoli media reportage on the visit of Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, including his meeting with Libyan Chairman Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and speeches at a banquet in Tripoli, see the North Africa section of the 13 August Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

INCOME INCENTIVE PROPOSAL ADOPTED BY LCY CC

AU090942 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1805 on 4 August on pages 9-11 carries a 2,800-word report by Milan Milosevic on the 19th LCY Central Committee session on 30 July that adopted the Platform for the Preparation of the 13th LCY Congress Milosevic reports on Vidoje Zarkovic's opening speech and the discussion that followed.]

Milosevic wonders " to what extent, in our political circumstances, the general directions" indicated in the platform could be a herald of political decisions. Even in cases where it seemed that some decisions have been adopted, discussions are reviving. One discusses what has already been discussed."

Milosevic sees an example at the 19th LCY Central Committee session. "An innovation has been proposed for the congress: In order that workers be motivated to advance both their work and operations with social funds, they should obtain their income on the basis of two criteria, as envisaged in the Constitution -- both according to personal contribution to the results of work and according to 'results of business oeprations,' to put it in a simplified way." This provision was adopted at the preceding session of the LCY Central Committee, and so it was also inserted in the draft platform.

Jakov Sirotkovic, Milutin Baltic, and Andrej Marinc polemized with these proposals. Sirotkovic contrasted the Constitution with this proposal: "The invocation of the Constitution in connection with these two basic criteria for personal incomes earned by the workers is the starting point for making appropriate changes in the system and in its implementation, so as to ensure that the personal income of workers, which constitutes one entity and is part of the revenue of an associated labor organization, is acquired on the basis of two criteria...[sentence as published] However, the wording in the text does not interpret the Constitution well. Article 19 and Article 20 of the Constitution do not provide a basis for such conclusions and position as are contained in the text under discussion...

"The Central Committee adopted the proposed text, and Kiri Hadzivasilev intervened at the end because at one stage, as he put it, it could be interpreted that the editorial commission would take into consideration these individual objections to some key positions. The editorial commission possesses this right. This and other proposals will now be submitted to public discussion, and will all be discussed once again in the fall. This attempt to erase the proposal did not succeed," Milosevic says.

'DEEP DIFFERENCES' IN LCY PRESIDIUM ON INCOME

AU041421 [Editorial report] Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 180 on 30 July on pages 13-14 carries a 1,800-word article by Jelena Lovric entitled "Workers and Income: Quiet Polemics" which reports on the discussion of the draft positions on the income distribution system at the LCY Central Committee session on 19 July.

"Although an exceptionally important business is at stake," Lovric writes, "it is not in the least an accident that there was no great interest and no lively and emotionally charged discussion, such as was held on some other other hot subjects that were recently put on the agenda of the highest party leadership. A monologue of papers written in advance and a vocabulary of bureaucratized cliches prevailed. Probably there are several reasons for the disharmony between the importance of the subject and of the draft positions adopted on the one hand, and the way they were received at the Central Committee session on the other.

"This complex and demanding problem was on the agenda as the second point and reached discussion late in the afternoon, after several hours of discussion about the work of the Central Committee. As this long-awaited and lively discussion comprehensively involved and perhaps also tired out the high party forum, probably many of its members postponed their speeches for a later time and another occasion when there will be more time, strength, and will for a debate that the subject demands. Abstaining from the discussion was perhaps contributed to by the fact that long and exhausting debates were held on this subject at a session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, showing many deep differences. Probably some of these differences will also be manifested in further discussions. It is certain at present that the differences have left a trace in the draft positions, in which one feels compromises, some things are left unsaid, others are implied, can be read between the lines, "a number of questions are still without an answer" (M. Rozic), and "some positions are at the level of well-known principles, and the general nature of others allows different interpretations" (L. Djodjic). The question is who still will be bound by such positions -- if they remain unchanged -- and how they will be implemented, when even the present documents, which are much more definite, have not been all that successful in this respect."

Lovric presents an outline of the positions and concludes that the party members now have their say.

'ONE-SIDEDNESS' OF MOSCOW FESTIVAL CRITICIZED

AU021737 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jul 85 p 6

[Permament correspondent D. Vukcevic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 30 July -- It was very lively yesterday at all five discussion centers of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. Different views on the present-day world and different assessments of the influence of the blocs and movements on international relations and processes in the world today contributed to that.

According to what has been heard in the discussions and what is officially announced here, one cannot talk about any spontaneity in speeches by young people from all over the world in their meeting at the festival. On the contrary, this part of the festival activities is very politicized, as was intended.

Discussion was conducted yesterday on the subject of imperialism, in which only one side -- the United States -- was fiercely criticized. On the previous day, representatives from Canada and Italy presented similar sharp views. In the speeches by representatives of several Eastern countries, danger to mankind was seen only on "the other side" of the ocean. In other words, the approach to the present problems of peace and disarmament is seen from a "bloc angle."

The one-sidedness of assessments and positions presented by some of those taking part in the discussion was the occasion for presenting different views. Advocating a struggle against imperialism, wherever it may appear, a representative of the Yugoslav delegation said that an approach to the problems of preserving peace and disarmament from bloc positions, and particularly from a position of force, is untenable. Of course, his opinion was not isolated.

An interesting discussion was conducted yesterday about the role and struggle of the Nonaligned Movement. Yugoslav representatives presented a broad range of the movement's key positions, in opposition to many who advocated a single thesis -- anti-imperialism.

There is unprecendented interest in the performaces of the Yugoslav entertainment groups at the festival. When it was announcedthat our rock groups at the Bajaga and Bijelo Dugme will appear in the Gorkiy Central Park of Culture and Recreation, young people started gathering at the place of performance in the early afternoon. Unfortunately, the concert lasted only 45 minutes. It was announced that the organizers were forced to cut it short.

The program by Bajaga was heard by about 50,000 young Soviet people. A "disturbance" occurred due to the enthusiasm of this crowd -- a dozen youths were injured. The most bold and clever ones climbed high trees near the stage with the perfomers and some of the guests at the concert. It was announced that a youth fell off and was badly injured.